

1318.3 - Qld Stats, Dec 2008

Previous ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 18/12/2008

Summary

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Note: 08/01/2009 A correction has been made to the graph 'Unemployment Rate(a), Trend - Queensland' on the Labour Force web page. No other changes have been made.



Population

Includes: **Population change, Queensland, Regional population growth**

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Labour Force

Includes: **Job vacancies, Employed persons, Unemployment, Participation rate, Employed persons by industry**

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Prices

Includes: **Consumer price index (CPI)**

,



Production

Includes: **Building approvals, Building activity, Engineering construction**

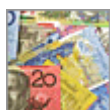
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Housing Finance

Includes: **Housing finance commitments**

,



Incomes

Includes: **Average weekly earnings**

,



Consumption and Investment

Includes: **Retail trade, New motor vehicle sales, Private capital expenditure**

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Tourist Accommodation

Includes: **Queensland hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms**

,



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Includes: **Queensland's Interstate trade**



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Includes: **State final demand**

What's new at ABS ...

WHAT'S NEW AT ABS ...

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ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES: ENERGY USE AND CONSERVATION, MARCH 2008

[Environmental Issues: Energy Use and Conservation, Mar 2008](#) (cat. no. 4602.0.55.001) was released 28 November 2008. This publication provides information on household practices in relation to domestic energy use. It covers a range of issues including use of energy for different activities (e.g water heating, cooking), household insulation, household appliances and types of heating and cooling systems.

Some results from similar past surveys (1992, 1994, 1999, 2002 and 2005) have been included in the publication for purposes of comparison.

Selected results for Queensland include:

- The proportion of insulated dwellings in Queensland has substantially increased since 1994 (29% in 1994 to 47% in 2008).
- In 2008 nearly three out of four (72%) dwellings in Queensland used fluorescent light bulbs. Other energy saving light bulbs were used in 57% of dwellings.
- All dwellings (100%) in Queensland use electricity. In March 2008 electricity was the primary energy source throughout Queensland for household cooking (87% for ovens and 78% for cooktops) and hot water systems (60%).
- Gas (mains gas and LPG/bottled gas) was the second most common source of energy, used by nearly one-third (31%) of Queensland households in 2008.
- Solar energy was used by 8.5% of Queensland households for heating water in 2008, up 2.5 percentage points from 1999.
- Nearly two-thirds of households (65%) had a cooler (i.e. air conditioner or evaporative cooler) in 2008 compared with 18% in 1994. Around four in ten households (44%) had a dishwasher in 2008 compared with 25% in 1994. In 2008, more than one half (56%) of households had a clothes dryer, 45% a heater and 41% a separate freezer.

- A high proportion of Queensland households had a television (99%), microwave (92%) and a DVD player/recorder (89%). Desktop computers were found in 61% of households and laptop/notebook computers in 39%.
- Less than half (44%) of all households were aware of GreenPower in 2008. Around one-third (35%) of Queensland households were willing to support GreenPower by paying extra for electricity generated from renewable energy.

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EDUCATION AND WORK, AUSTRALIA, MAY 2008

Education and Work, Australia, May 2008 (cat. no. 6227.0) was released 26 November 2008. This publication provides selected information on participation in education, highest educational attainment, transition from education to work and current labour force and demographic characteristics for the civilian population aged 15-64 years. Characteristics reported on include: type of educational institution attended or attending; level and main field of education of current study and highest level and main field of educational attainment. Information on unsuccessful enrolment, and deferment of study, is included for persons not studying in the survey year. Data on apprenticeships are also provided. Some of the statistical tables are presented in time series format.

Some selected results for Queensland in May 2008 include:

- There were 2.8 million people aged 15-64 years in the scope of the survey, of whom nearly half a million (18%) were enrolled in a course of study.
- Of the half million people enrolled in study, 37% were attending a higher education institution, 28% were at school, 21% were at Technical and Further Education (TAFE) institutions and 13% were at other educational institutions.
- The proportion of males with a non-school qualification was 54% compared with 50% for females.
- There were 86,300 Queenslanders who had not studied for any qualification during 2007 but had since started such a course.
- There were 212,200 Queenslanders who had studied for a qualification at some time during 2007 but had since left all such courses.

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LIFE TABLES, QUEENSLAND, 2005-2007

Life Tables, Queensland, 2005-2007 (cat. no. 3302.3.55.001) was released 25 November 2008. This product contains life tables for males and females resident in Queensland for the reference period. A life table is a statistical model used to represent mortality of a population. In its simplest form, a life table is generated from age-specific death rates and the resulting values are used to measure mortality, survivorship and life expectancy.

Some selected results for Queensland include:

- Based on current mortality rates, a boy born in 2005-2007 can expect to live 78.9 years while a girl can expect to live 83.6 years.

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DEATHS, AUSTRALIA, 2007

Deaths, Australia, 2007 (cat. no. 3302.0) was released 25 November 2008. This product presents statistics on deaths and mortality for Australia, states and territories, and sub-state regions. Information on characteristics of the deceased include place of usual residence, age at death, sex, Indigenous status and country of birth. Information is also provided on infant deaths, life expectancy and death rates.

Some selected results for Queensland include:

- In 2007 there were 25,801 deaths (13,582 males and 12,219 females) of usual residents of Queensland registered. This was a 5.4% increase over the number registered in 2006.
- The median age at death was 79.7 years in 2007 an increase of 3.3 years over the median age recorded in 1997. Over the same period the median age at death for males increased by 3.4 years to 76.7 years and for females the median age at death increased by 2.6 years to 83.0 years.
- In 2007 there were 594 deaths of usual residents of Queensland where the deceased person was identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander or both origins.
- There were 308 infant deaths (deaths of children aged less than one year) registered in 2007. Queensland's infant mortality rate (5.0 infant deaths per 1,000 live births) was the second highest after the Northern Territory (8.5).

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INDIGENOUS MORTALITY QUALITY STUDY, 2006-07

Information Paper: Census Data Enhancement - Indigenous Mortality Quality Study, 2006-07 (cat. no. 4723.0) was released 17 November 2008. This information paper outlines the findings from the Indigenous Mortality Quality Study which was conducted as part of the Census Data Enhancement (CDE) project. The paper discusses some of the issues encountered in conducting the analysis, the results of the analysis and recommendations for future work in this area.

The CDE project included a number of quality studies which brought together data from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing and other specified datasets. One aim of these studies was to better understand and improve ABS collections.

The CDE Indigenous Mortality Quality Study involved linking Census records with death registration records to examine differences in the reporting of Indigenous status across the two datasets. The aims of the project were to:

- assess the undercoverage of Indigenous deaths in death registration records;
- identify factors that may be contributing to undercoverage of Indigenous deaths in death registrations; and
- assess the feasibility of calculating and applying adjustment factors to improve estimates of Indigenous mortality.

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METHODS FOR DEVELOPING INDIGENOUS LIFE TABLES

Discussion Paper: Assessment of Methods for Developing Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006 (cat. no. 3302.0.55.002) was released 17 November 2008. Life expectancy estimates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are an important aspect of assessing Indigenous disadvantage. The compilation of accurate life tables to derive life expectancy estimates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (Indigenous) Australians presents particular difficulties. Specifically, the standard approach to compiling life tables and resulting life expectancies at birth requires complete and accurate data on deaths that occur in a period, and an estimate of the population exposed to those deaths at the mid-point of the period. These data are required by age and sex. In the case of Indigenous mortality estimation, this situation is far from being perfect. Both Indigenous population estimates and death registrations have limitations.

Despite these limitations, the importance of life expectancy estimates and population projections for the purposes of planning, policy and program formulation, evaluation, research, analysis, and resource distribution purposes are well recognised by the ABS.

The objective of this Discussion Paper is to highlight the issues associated with compiling life tables and life expectancy estimates for Indigenous Australians. The paper discusses the different methods available, the data limitations and the resulting outcomes for the different methods. An ABS preferred approach of using a direct demographic method, by adjusting the death registration data by the undercoverage factor obtained from the Census Data Enhancement Indigenous Mortality Quality Study, to derive Indigenous life tables is presented.

The purpose of the Discussion Paper is to give users and stakeholders the opportunity to provide feedback and to ensure all issues associated with compiling life tables and life expectancy estimates for Indigenous Australians are adequately considered before finalising the Indigenous life tables in early 2009.

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AGE MATTERS, NOVEMBER 2008

Age Matters, Nov 2008 (cat. no. 4914.0.55.001) was released 17 November 2008. The Age Matters newsletter is designed to highlight developments in ageing related statistics. It includes information on relevant ABS publications and other information of likely interest to researchers and policy makers in this field.

Interested readers are also invited to visit the [Ageing](#) theme page on the ABS website.

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CHILDREN AND YOUTH NEWS, NOVEMBER 2008

Children and Youth News, Nov 2008 (cat. no 4105.0) was released 27 November 2008. This newsletter provides information on a large range of statistical releases, developments and events relevant to children and youth. This issue presents some recent findings on the mental health of young people, births in Australia as well as alcohol and drug use by young people.



DEMOGRAPHY NEWS, NOVEMBER 2008

Demography News, Nov 2008 (cat. no. 3106.0) was released 26 November 2008. Demographic statistics provide measures of the Australian population, its size, growth, composition and geographic distribution, as well as the components that shape population change: births, deaths and migration.

This newsletter provides information about the latest demographic research and analysis being undertaken by the ABS.

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TOURISM NEWSLETTER, NOVEMBER 2008

Tourism Newsletter, Nov 2008 (cat. no. 8602.0) was released 5 December 2008. This product is an electronic newsletter reporting on the Australian tourism industry and included in this edition is information on recent tourism industry related issues and updates, description of current ABS work related to tourism statistics, and information for users about recent and forthcoming ABS publications.

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WHAT'S NEW IN REGIONAL STATISTICS, DECEMBER 2008

What's New in Regional Statistics, Dec 2008 (cat. no. 1386.0) was released 3 December 2008. This product is a biannual newsletter about regional and small area statistics. It includes topical articles and reviews of relevant ABS publications. 'What's New in Regional Statistics' highlights developments in statistics relevant to regions, including metropolitan, urban, non-urban and rural areas, and other information of likely interest to researchers, policy makers and other users of small area data.

Interested readers are invited to visit the [Regional Statistics theme page](#) on the ABS website for links to other related information.

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CURF MICRODATA NEWS, NOVEMBER 2008

CURF Microdata News, Nov 2008 (cat. no. 1104.0) was released 26 November 2008 and is a quarterly newsletter created by the Microdata Access Strategies Section at the ABS.

CURF Microdata News is aimed at informing new and current Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURF) Microdata users about issues and developments in the access to, and use of, CURF Microdata. The newsletter periodically covers topics such as available and forthcoming microdata releases, terms and conditions of access, responsible access to microdata and best practice tips, pricing, microdata research outputs, frequently asked questions, and information about applying for ABS CURF microdata.

Interested readers are also invited to visit the [CURF Microdata Entry Page](#) on the ABS web site for relevant up-to-date information about each of these matters, as well as all application forms.

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CDATA NEWSLETTER, NOVEMBER 2008

[CDATA Newsletter, Nov 2008](#) (cat. no. 2066.0) was released 21 November 2008. The 'CDATA Newsletter' aims to provide Census data users with an effective means of notification of the implications of certain Census development issues and arising data issues. It also aims to assist with notifying users of the release dates of Census data (released over several stages) and the content of these releases, by facilitating a two-way communication process between ABS and Census users. In effect, this will enable information exchange between users (i.e. for meeting corporate objectives of informed/increased use of statistics).

The CDATA Online product was released on the ABS website 27 October 2008. CDATA Online is an online tool that combines information on Australian society from the 2006 Census, with web-based graphing and mapping capabilities. CDATA Online allows you to create your own tables of Census data on a range of different topics such as age, education, housing, income, transport, religion, ethnicity, occupation and more. This free online product allows you to create tables, maps and graphs of Census characteristics for all ABS geographic areas.

The product is designed to provide clients with a high degree of freedom in selecting and combining the geographical areas most suited to their needs. The tables, graphs and maps created in CDATA Online can be downloaded in a variety of formats. You can access CDATA Online as a Guest User or as a Registered User. Registration is free, and registered users of CDATA Online can save their custom geographies, data items and tables for use in future sessions.

The CDATA Online product can be accessed from the ABS website. Readers are encouraged to visit the website [<www.abs.gov.au/census>](http://www.abs.gov.au/census) and experience the power of CDATA Online.

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CHANGES TO THE ABS SURVEY PROGRAM

The ABS is facing a tight budget situation in 2008-09, which has led to a range of reductions in the ABS work program. The Australian Statistician, Brian Pink, has outlined a number of strategies to address the situation in the document [Changes to the ABS survey program for 2008-09](#) on the ABS Website. Use the link to see what the implications are for the affected surveys or programs and how to get further information.

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ABS RELEASE INFORMATION

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) website provides the expected release details for all statistical products due for publication in the coming six months.

The web page 'Releases Scheduled for the Next Six Months' is revised on the ABS website at the beginning of each month. This six-month forecasting is intended to keep clients informed about products and when they will become available.

All ABS core statistical and other statistical publications that usually have a catalogue number will be detailed as well as prominent non-statistical publications such as the ABS Annual Report and Australian Statistics Advisory Council Annual Report.

Access 'Releases Scheduled for the Next Six Months' from the ABS Home page via 'Future Releases' or use this [link](#).

Information on all ABS product releases can also be accessed from [ABS Release Advice](#). This web page also provides links to **Previous Releases**, **Releases Scheduled for the Next Six Months** and **Main Economic Indicator Releases**.

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QUEENSLAND THEME PAGE

[This page](#) provides access to Queensland statistical information including statistical releases and links to non-ABS sources. A wide range of economic and social statistics is covered.

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Population



POPULATION

[Population change, Queensland](#)

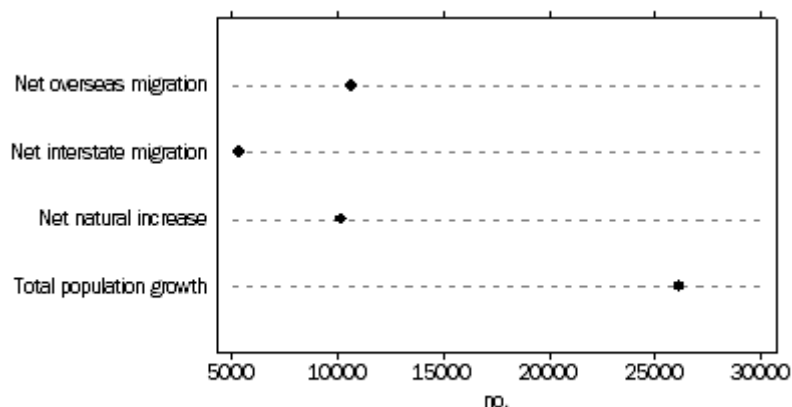
[Regional population growth](#)

POPULATION CHANGE, QUEENSLAND

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) for Queensland was 4,279,400 at 30 June 2008, an increase of 98,000 (2.3%) since 30 June 2007. Queensland accounted for 20% of the Australian population at 30 June 2008.

Between the March 2008 quarter and the June 2008 quarter, 41% (10,700 persons) of the total population increase of 26,200 persons was due to net overseas migration, 39% (10,200 persons) to natural increase (excess of births over deaths) and 20% (5,300 persons) attributable to net interstate migration.

Population Change from Previous Quarter - June 2008 quarter



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

Further information about Queensland's population can be accessed from [Australian Demographic Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3101.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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REGIONAL POPULATION GROWTH

At 30 June 2007, the Queensland population was estimated to be 4,182,100 persons. The south east corner comprising Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and West Moreton statistical divisions accounted for two-thirds (66%) of the state's population.

Regional Population^(a), by Statistical Division: at 30 June - 2001, 2006 and 2007

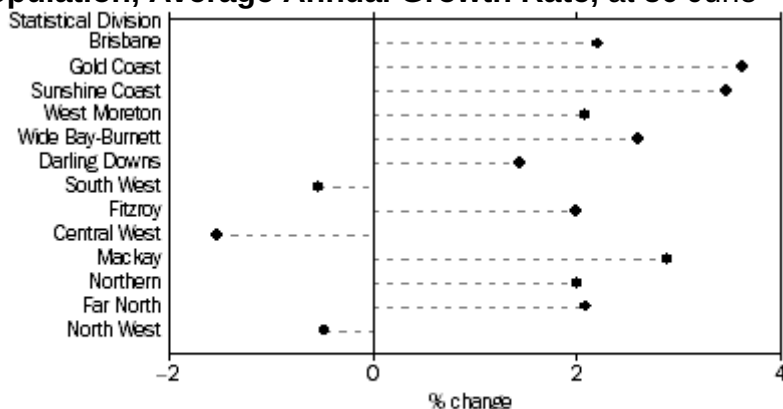
	2001 '000	2006 '000	2007 '000
Statistical division			
Brisbane	1 629.1	1 820.4	1 857.6
Gold Coast	432.6	518.1	535.5
Sunshine Coast	247.2	295.1	303.1
West Moreton	65.7	72.7	74.3
Wide Bay-Burnett	236.5	269.3	275.7
Darling Downs	210.4	227.1	229.3
South West	27.0	26.4	26.2
Fitzroy	181.7	200.6	204.5
Central West	12.5	11.6	11.4
Mackay	137.5	159.9	163.1
Northern	190.3	209.6	214.3
Far North	224.2	247.6	253.7
North West	34.3	33.2	33.3
Queensland	3 628.9	4 091.5	4 182.1

(a) Estimates as at 30 June are final for 2001, preliminary rebased for 2006 on results of the Census of Population and Housing, 2006, and preliminary for 2007. For all years, statistical divisions are based on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2007 Edition.

Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0).

The fastest growing statistical divisions over the six years between 30 June 2001 and 30 June 2007 were Gold Coast with an average annual growth rate of 3.6%, Sunshine Coast (3.5%) and Mackay (2.9%). Three statistical divisions recorded negative average annual growth during the same period: North West (-0.5%), South West (-0.5%) and Central West (-1.5%).

Regional Population, Average Annual Growth Rate, at 30 June - 2001 to 2007



Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0).

Note: On 24 July 2007, the ABS released preliminary rebased estimates of regional population for June 2006, based on the results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. On 1 October 2007, additional data was released with this product. At that time, spreadsheets and a data cube containing estimates for all years from June 1996 to June 2006 became available.

For more information on Queensland's regional population distribution, please refer to [Regional Population Growth, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3218.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released annually.

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Labour Force

Note: 08/01/2009: A correction has been made to the graph 'Unemployment Rate(a), Trend - Queensland'. No other changes have been made.



LABOUR FORCE

[Job vacancies](#)

[Employed persons](#)

[Unemployment](#)

[Participation Rate](#)

[Employed persons by industry](#)

JOB VACANCIES

In original terms, Queensland's total number of job vacancies increased to 41,600 in May 2008 from 38,600 in February 2008. The May 2008 vacancies were 17% higher than in May

2007. Public sector vacancies accounted for around one in ten (7.7%) of total job vacancies in May 2008.

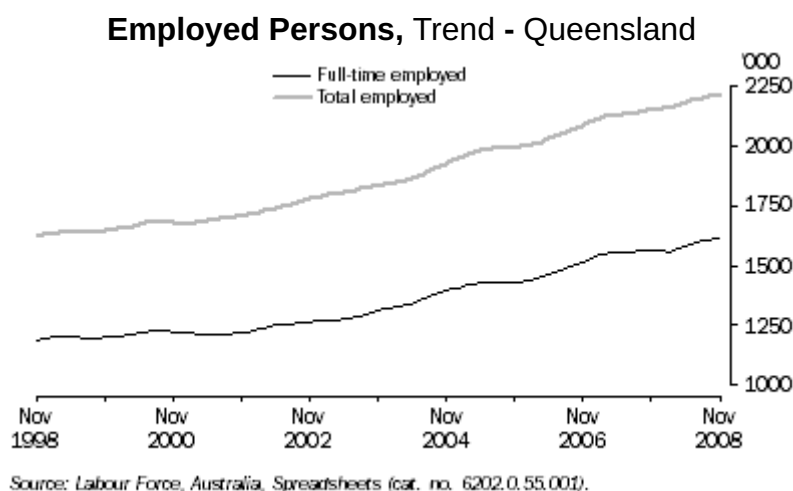


Further information on this topic can be accessed at [Job Vacancies, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6354.0). This is the final issue for 2008. The Survey of Job Vacancies will not be conducted during 2008-09. The survey may be reinstated in 2009-10.

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EMPLOYED PERSONS

In November 2008, total employment in Queensland in trend terms rose to 2,216,700 persons. Full-time employed persons (1,616,000) accounted for 73% of total employed persons. Males accounted for 65% of full-time employed persons and 55% of total employed persons.

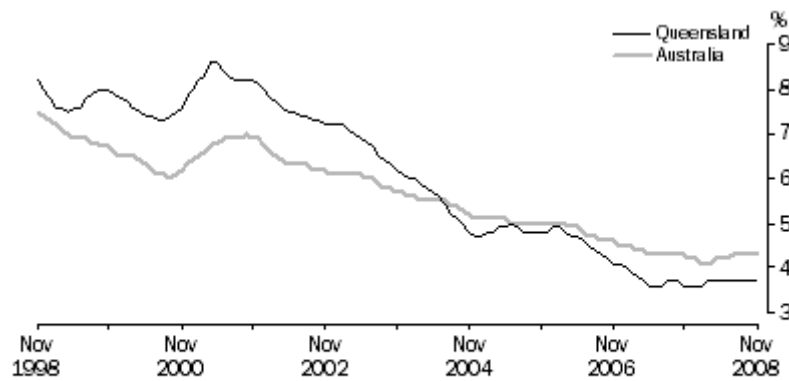


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UNEMPLOYMENT

The trend estimate of the number of unemployed persons in Queensland for November 2008 was 85,500 persons. This equates to an unemployment rate of 3.7%. Since July 2004, in trend estimate terms, the Queensland unemployment rate has been lower than the national unemployment rate.

Unemployment Rate(a), Trend

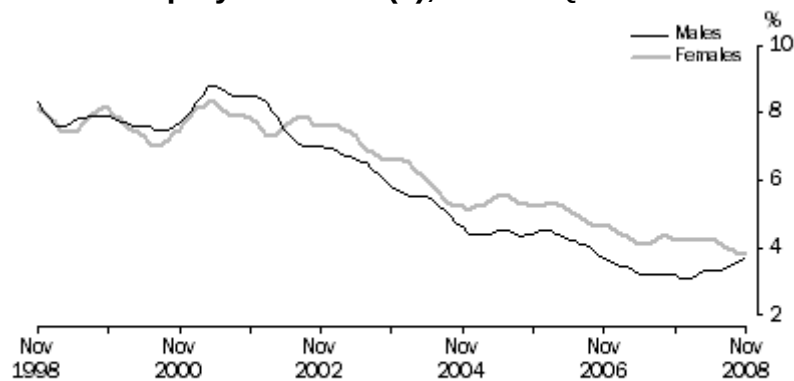


(a) Series break at April 2001.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

In November 2008 Queensland females had an unemployment rate of 3.8%. The corresponding male unemployment rate was 3.7%. Females have had higher rates of unemployment than their male counterparts since May 2002.

Unemployment Rate(a), Trend - Queensland



(a) Series break at April 2001.

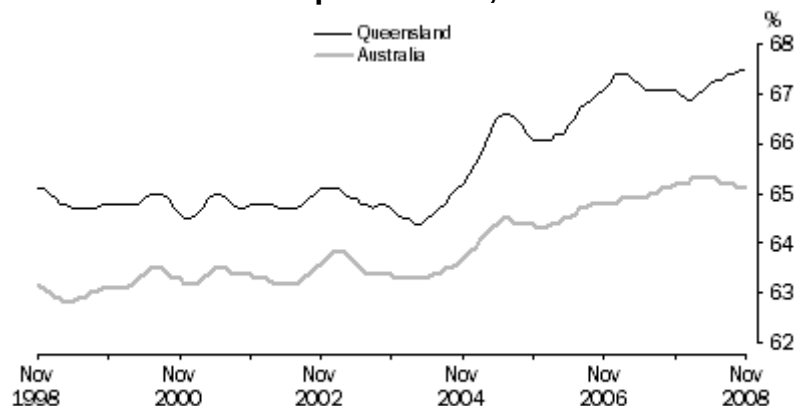
Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

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PARTICIPATION RATE

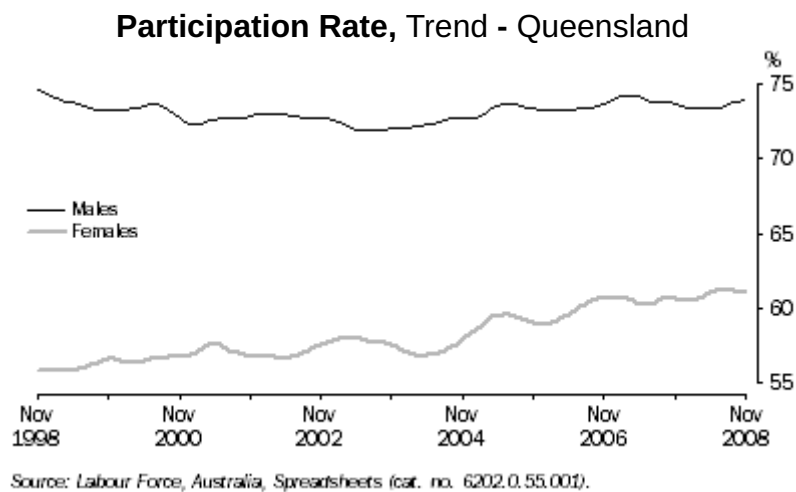
The trend estimate of the participation rate for Queensland in November 2008 was 67.5%. This rate is 2.4 percentage points higher than November 1998. Queensland has consistently recorded higher participation rates than the national average.

Participation Rate, Trend



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

For Queensland, the trend participation rate for females has been over 60% since July 2006, and was 61.0% in November 2008. This is a 5.2 percentage points increase on the female participation rate recorded in November 1998. The male participation rate in November 2008 was 74.1%, a decrease of 0.6 percentage points on the rate recorded for November 1998.



Further information on these topics can be accessed at [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0) and [Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets](#) (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. These publications are released monthly.

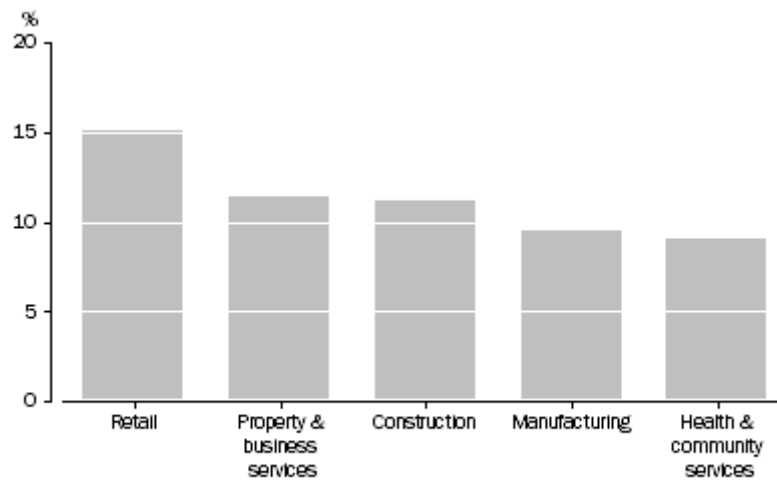
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EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY

There were 2,203,900 employed Queensland persons in August 2008. The industries with the most number of employed persons were Retail trade (333,200), Property and business services (252,600) and Construction (246,400). Those industries employing the least number of persons included Electricity, gas and water (17,200), Communication services (33,900) and Mining (40,300).

The five major industries with the most number of employed persons accounted for over half (56%) of Queensland's employed.

Employed Persons by Industry, Original - Percentage of total employed: Queensland - August 2008



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

In the year August 2007 to August 2008, the greatest increase of employed persons occurred in both Personal and other services and Finance and insurance (both 26%). In the same period, Cultural and recreational services had the greatest decrease in employed persons with a reduction of 28%.

Note: Employed persons by industry has been reported in original terms and cannot be directly compared to the trend estimates reported for Labour Force.

For more detailed information on this topic, please refer to [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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Prices



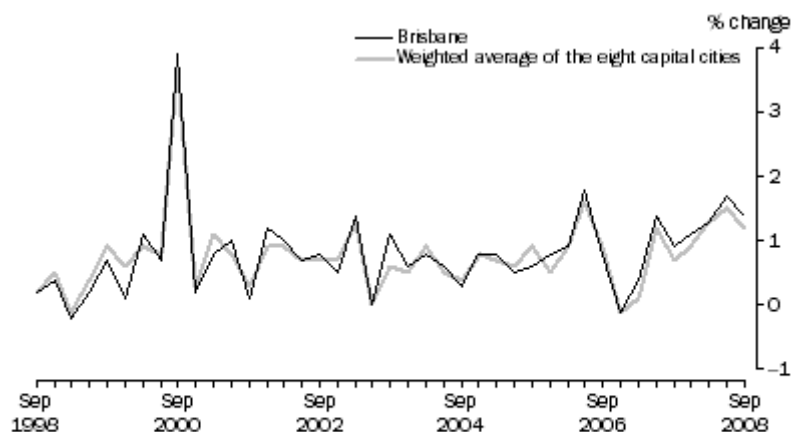
PRICES

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Brisbane increased by 5.6% in the 12 months to September quarter 2008 compared with a 5.0% increase in the weighted average of the eight capital cities. Brisbane recorded the highest rise of any capital city and this higher result was largely due to stronger than average rises in housing, transportation and household contents and services.

Between the June quarter 2008 and the September quarter 2008 the Brisbane CPI increased by 1.4% compared with an increase of 1.2% for the weighted average of the eight capital cities. Brisbane recorded the third-highest CPI rise after Darwin and Canberra (1.7% and 1.5% respectively).

Consumer Price Index - All Groups, Original - Percentage change from previous quarter(a)



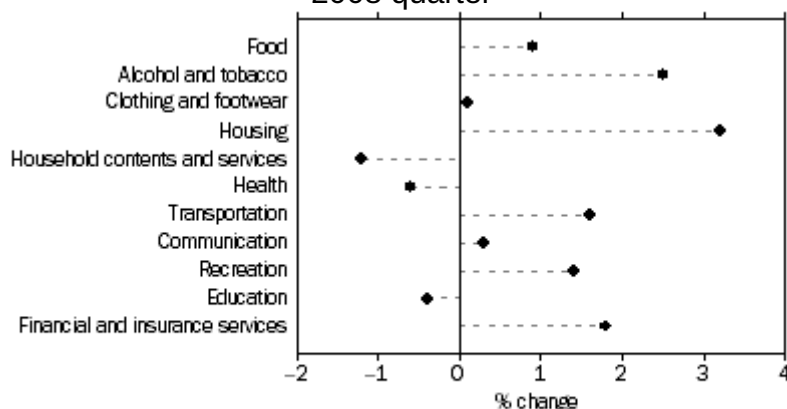
(a) The 2000-01 data were affected by the introduction of The New Tax System, in particular, the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) from 1 July 2000.

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

In the September 2008 quarter, most Brisbane price categories increased compared with the previous quarter. The largest increases were Housing (3.2%), Alcohol and tobacco (2.5%), Financial and insurance services (1.8%) and Transportation (1.6%).

Over the same period, Household contents and services decreased 1.2%, Health 0.6% and Education 0.4%.

CPI Movement, Brisbane, Original - Percentage change from previous quarter: September 2008 quarter



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

For more detailed information on the consumer price index, please refer to [Consumer Price Index, Australia](#) (cat no. 6401.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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Production



PRODUCTION

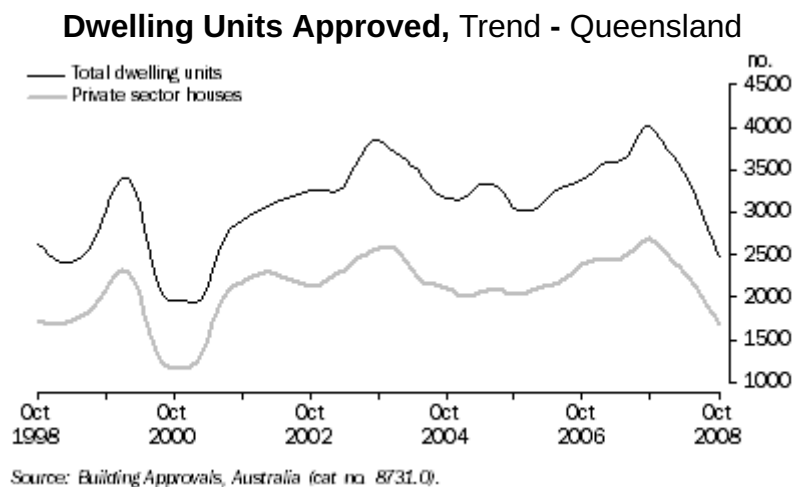
Building approvals

Building activity

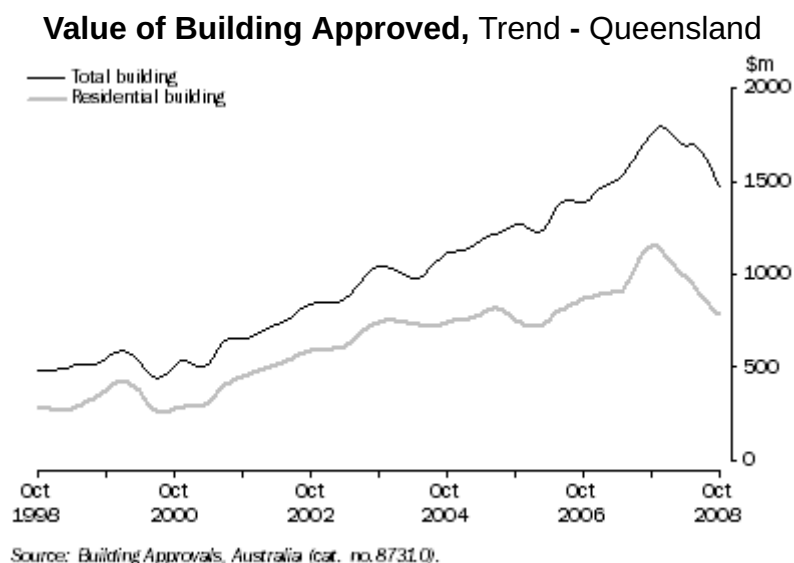
Engineering construction

BUILDING APPROVALS

In October 2008, the total number of dwelling units approved in Queensland in trend terms was 2,461. The trend estimate for the total number of dwelling units approved for October 2008 showed total approvals decreased by 7.4% from the previous month. Total approvals are now at levels last seen in mid 2001. The trend estimate for private sector houses was 1,672 approvals which represents 68% of total dwelling units approved.



In October 2008, the total value of building approvals in trend terms was \$1,460.2 million, a 4.9% decrease from the previous month and a 17% decrease from October 2007. Residential buildings accounted for 54% of the total value of buildings.

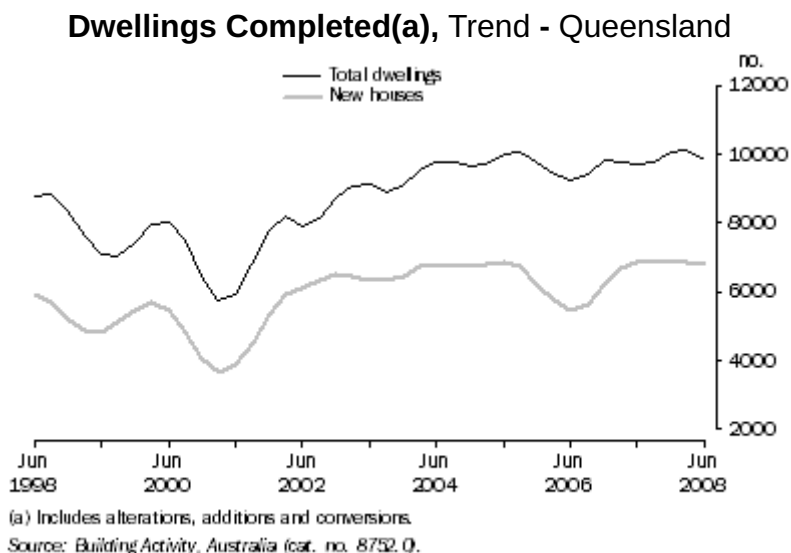


For more information on this topic, please refer to [Building Approvals, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8731.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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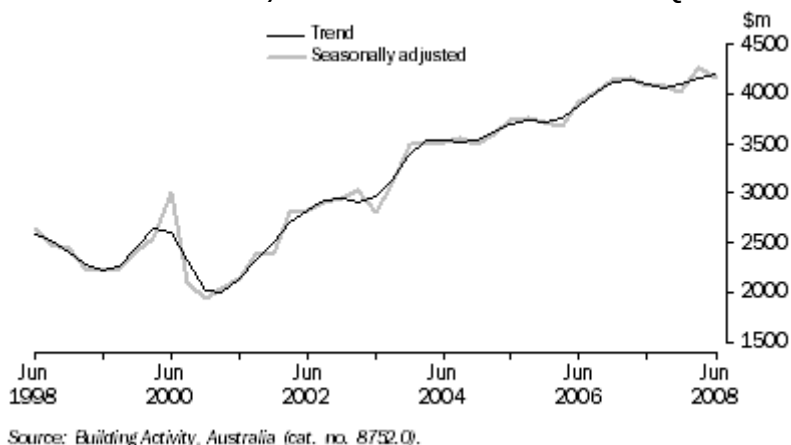
BUILDING ACTIVITY

In the June 2008 quarter, the total number of dwelling units completed in trend terms in Queensland was 9,862. This is a decrease of 2.8% from the March 2008 quarter. There were 6,806 new houses completed during the June 2008 quarter which represents 69% of the total number of dwelling units completed.



In the June 2008 quarter, the trend estimate of the value of total building work done was \$4,216.1 million, a 2.8% increase from June 2007 quarter.

Value of Work Done, Chain Volume Measures - Queensland



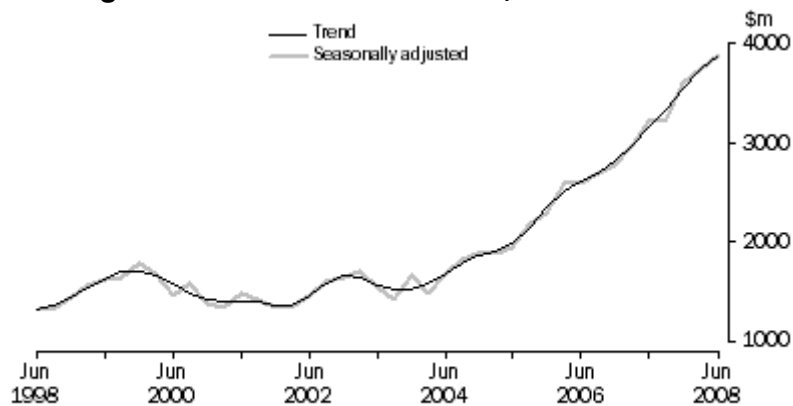
For more information on this topic, please refer to [Building Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8752.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

Between the March 2008 and June 2008 quarters, the Queensland chain volume trend estimate of the value of engineering construction increased by 4.1% to \$3,888.6 million. This continues the period of strong growth since December 2003 quarter.

Engineering Construction Work Done, Chain Volume Measures



For further information on this topic, access [Engineering Construction Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8762.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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Housing Finance

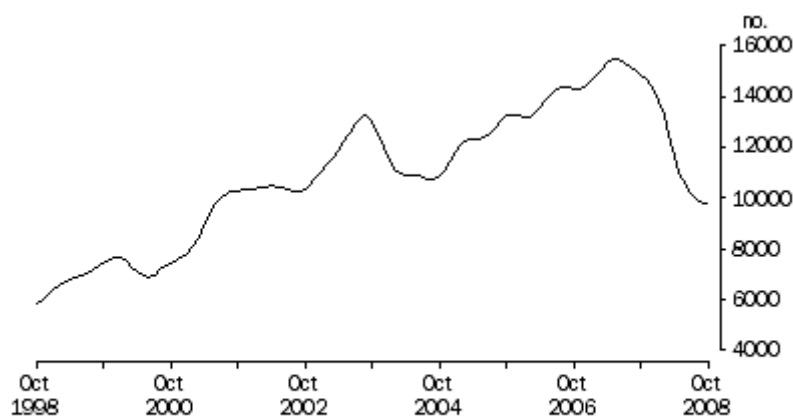


HOUSING FINANCE

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

Trend estimates show the number of Queensland owner occupied housing commitments decreased by 34% to 9,763 in October 2008 when compared with October 2007. There was also a small decrease (0.6%) between September 2008 and October 2008, the seventeenth consecutive monthly decrease.

Housing Finance Commitments (Owner Occupation)(a), Trend - Queensland

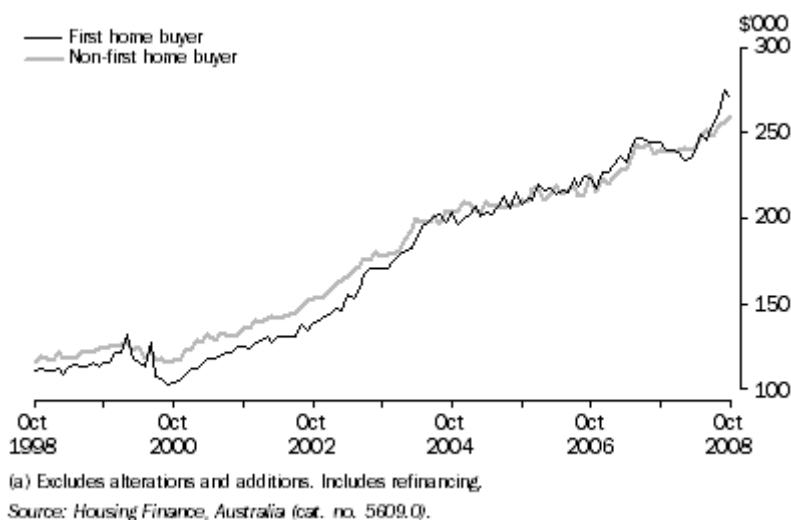


The trend estimate of the total value of housing finance commitments for owner occupation in Queensland has decreased by 29% to \$2,537 million in the 12 months to October 2008. In terms of the trend estimate, the value of housing finance commitments showed a small increase of 0.3% from September 2008.

Since October 1998, the average home loan commitment for owner occupied dwellings in Queensland has more than doubled from \$114,700 to \$262,100.

In October 2008, the average loan size for first home buyers (\$270,900) in Queensland was higher than for non-first home buyers (\$260,200).

Average Loan Size by Type of Buyer (Owner Occupation)(a), Original - Queensland



Further information on this topic is available in [Housing Finance, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5609.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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Incomes



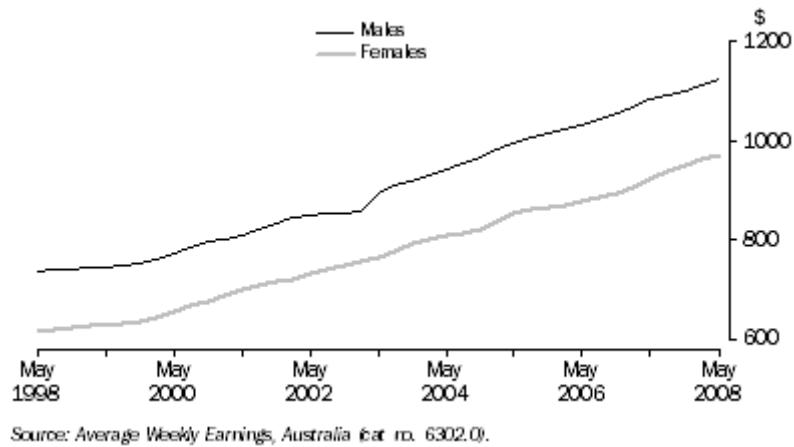
INCOMES

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

The trend estimate of average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adult persons in Queensland increased by 4.5% to \$1,067.20 in the 12 months to May 2008. Nationally, the corresponding increase was marginally lower at 4.0% (up to \$1,132.20).

The trend estimate of full-time adult average weekly ordinary time earnings in Queensland rose by 3.9% for males and 5.2% for females over the 12 months to May 2008. The May 2008 female estimate (\$969.90) was 86% of the corresponding male estimate of \$1,124.40.

Average Weekly Earnings, Full-Time Adult Ordinary Time, Trend - Queensland



More information on average weekly earnings can be accessed at [Average Weekly Earnings, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6302.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

Consumption and Investment



CONSUMPTION AND INVESTMENT

[Retail trade](#)

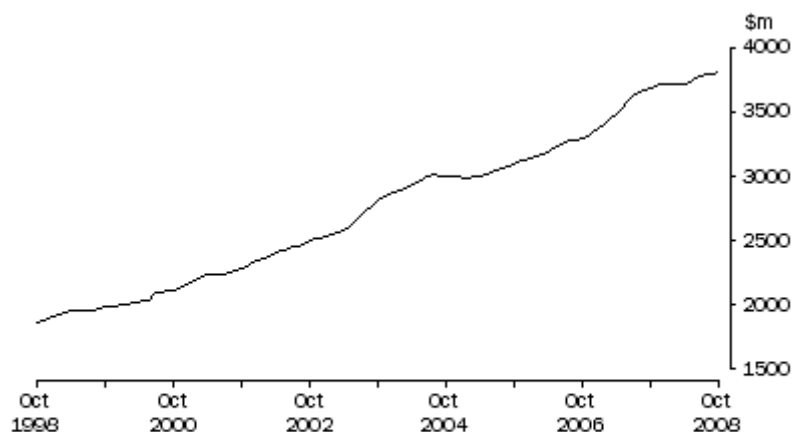
[New motor vehicle sales](#)

[Private new capital expenditure](#)

RETAIL TRADE

The October 2008 trend estimate for Queensland's retail turnover was \$3,808.8 million, a 3.0% increase since October 2007.

Retail Turnover(a), Trend, All Industries - Queensland



(a) There was a break in the trend series between June 2000 and July 2000 due to the introduction of The New Tax System.

Source: Retail Trade Trends, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0).

Further information about this topic can be accessed at [Retail Trade Trends, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8501.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

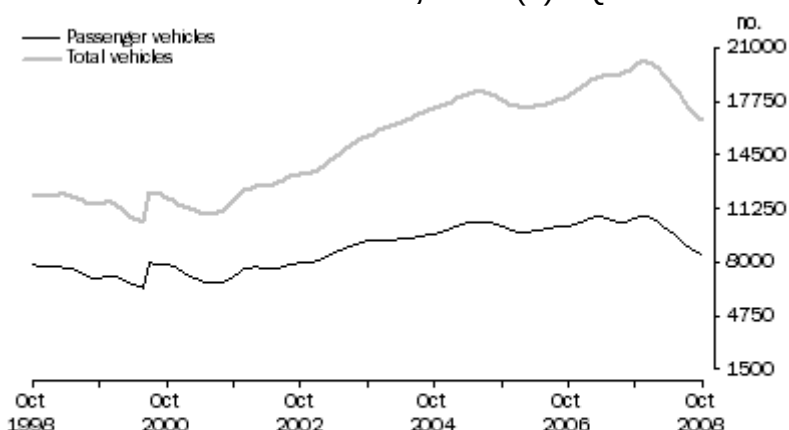
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NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

In trend terms, 8,497 new passenger vehicles and 16,603 new vehicles in total were sold in October 2008 in Queensland. Corresponding sales for Australia were 47,117 and 80,030. When comparing October 2008 with September 2008, Queensland's passenger vehicle sales fell by 1.9% and total vehicle sales by 1.8%. This was the tenth consecutive monthly decrease for both total vehicle sales and passenger vehicle sales.

In October 1998, new passenger vehicle sales accounted for 65% of total new vehicle sales in Queensland. By October 2008, the proportion for new passenger vehicle sales had fallen to 51%.

New Motor Vehicle Sales, Trend(a) - Queensland



(a) There was a break in the trend series between June 2000 and July 2000 due to the introduction of The New Tax System.

Source: Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia (cat. no. 9314.0).

Further information about new motor vehicle sales can be accessed from [Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia](#) (cat. no. 9314.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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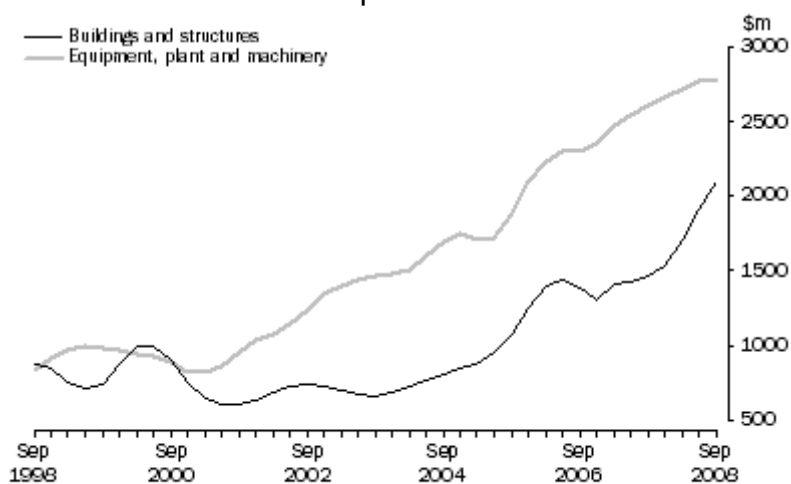
PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Between the June 2008 and the September 2008 quarters, the Queensland chain volume trend estimate of private new capital expenditure increased by 4.2% to \$4,883 million.

During the same period, expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery increased by 0.8% to \$2,790 million while expenditure on Buildings and structures increased by 9.3% to \$2,096 million.

Comparing the September 2008 quarter with the September 2007 quarter, Queensland's total private new capital expenditure increased by 20%. Expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery grew by 7.1% and expenditure on Buildings and structures increased by 43%.

Private New Capital Expenditure, Trend, Chain Volume Measures - Queensland: by quarter



Source: Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia (cat. no. 5625.0).

Further information on this topic can be accessed at [Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5625.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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Tourist Accommodation

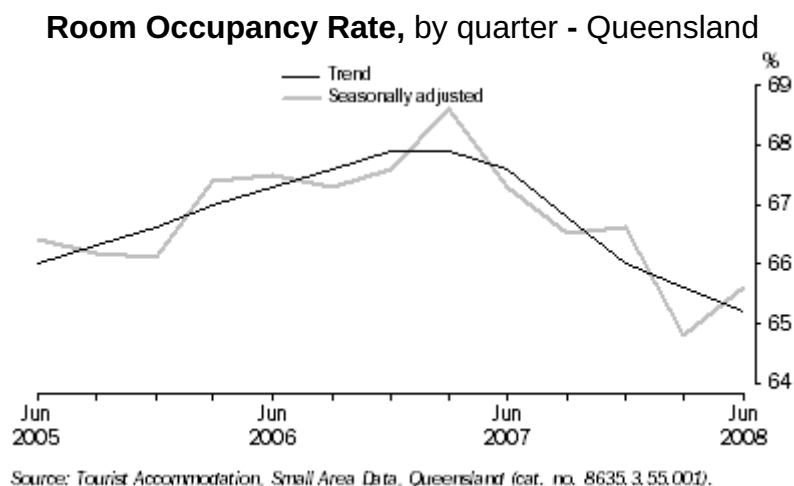


TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

QUEENSLAND HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS WITH 15 OR MORE ROOMS

In the June 2008 quarter, there were 1,116 hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms. These establishments had a guest room capacity of 60,422 rooms. The

trend estimate of the room occupancy rate for Queensland (65.2%) was slightly higher than the national average (65.1%).



In the June 2008 quarter, Queensland hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms catered for 2.4 million guest arrivals. Queensland establishments reported the longest average length of stay for guests (2.6 days) of all states and territories. The national average was 2.2 days.

The trend estimate of the total accommodation takings for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 rooms or more continued to increase. In the June 2008 quarter, accommodation takings rose by 0.9% to \$527.7 million from the March 2008 quarter.

For more detailed information on Queensland's tourist accommodation, please refer to [Tourist Accommodation, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8635.0) and [Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Queensland](#) (cat. no. 8635.3.55.001) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication and data cube are released quarterly.

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Interstate Trade



INTERSTATE TRADE

QUEENSLAND'S INTERSTATE TRADE

The value of interstate imports for Queensland in the June quarter 2008 was \$12,696.2 million. The value of interstate exports in the June quarter 2008 was \$6,675.9 million. The interstate exports estimate has a relative standard error (RSE) of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution.

Value of Queensland Interstate Trade, June quarter 2008

	Value \$m	RSE %
Imports	12 696.2	5.1
Exports	6 675.9	10.1

Note: Interstate trade data are released quarterly. This is the first quarter for which the Queensland interstate trade estimates have been produced using sample survey methodology. Because the new methodology differs significantly from that of the old collection, the results should be considered a break in series. Therefore, historical comparisons are not presented with these first quarter results. The results of the June quarter 2008 survey confirm that significant under-coverage was a factor in the old Interstate trade collection estimates.

Queensland interstate trade figures for the September quarter 2008 will be available on 18 December 2008.

For further information on Queensland's Interstate trade, please contact the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Queensland Interstate Trade on 1800 654 467.

State Accounts



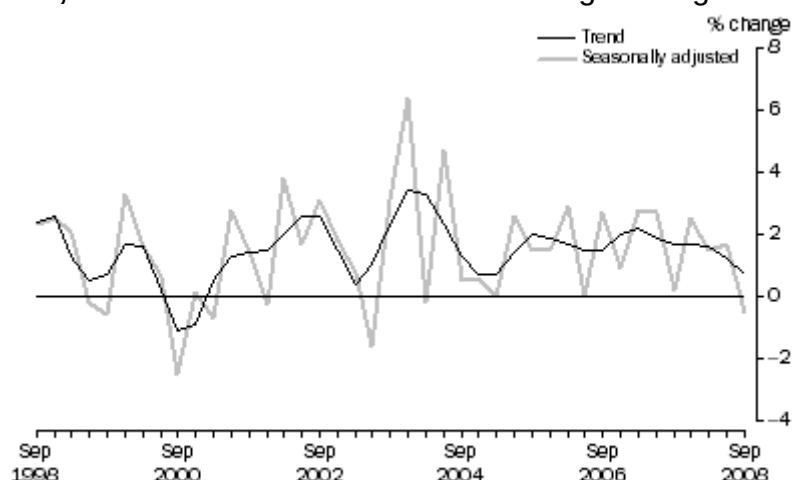
STATE ACCOUNTS

STATE ACCOUNTS

Queensland's September quarter 2008 State Final Demand in chain volume (trend) terms was \$58,049 million, a \$386 million (0.7%) increase from the June quarter 2008. Australia's Domestic Final Demand increased 0.7% over the same period, to \$284,293 million.

Of the states and territories, the strongest growth for the quarter was reported in Northern Territory (up 2.8%), followed by Western Australia (up 2.1%) and South Australia (up 1.0%).

State Final Demand, Chain volume measures - Percentage change from previous quarter



Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0).

For more detailed information on this topic, please refer to [Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product](#) (cat. no. 5206.0) or ring the National Information

Articles

ARTICLES

ARTICLES ON STATISTICAL ISSUES WITH A QUEENSLAND THEME

No new articles this month.

[Index of previous articles](#)

This provides a list of articles that have been released in previous issues of Qld Stats with links to those articles.

Index of Previous Articles

Issue	Article Title
2008	
November	Births, Queensland, 2007
October	Water Use on Queensland Farms, 2006-07
August	Natural Resource Management on Queensland Farms, 2006-07
July	Recorded Crime - Victims, Queensland, 2007
	Forms of Employment, Queensland - November 2007
June	Labour Force Characteristics of Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People, 2007
	Household Preparedness for Emergencies Queensland - October 2007
May	Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Queensland, April 2007
April	General Social Survey, 2006: Financial Stressors, Queensland
2007	
December	General Social Survey, 2006: Personal Stressors, Queensland
November	Census Data - Second Release
	Young People in the Labour Market, Queensland, 2007
September	General Social Survey, 2006: Characteristics of Family and Community Support & Crime and Safety
July	Forms of Employment, Queensland, November 2006
	Working Time Arrangements, Queensland, November 2006
June	Preferred Working Hours of Wage and Salary Earners, Queensland, October 2006
May	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey: Queensland, 2004-05
	Energy Use and Conservation, March 2005

About this Release

Qld Stats is an electronic magazine containing an overview of Queensland's key economic and social indicators presented in graphs, tables and analytical summaries with links to more detailed products. Qld Stats also contains news of seminars, releases and other matters of statistical interest for Queensland.

Qld Stats replaces Queensland Key Statistics (cat. no. 1388.3) and Statistical Update, Queensland (cat. no. 1316.3). These two products have been discontinued.

Qld Stats is issued monthly, after the release of Labour Force data, with tables and graphs updated to the latest available data. Analytical summaries are included when available.

Readers can get further information, including Explanatory Notes, on each of the topics by using the links to source materials contained on each page.

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